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sive sermon to prisoners one of them said to me: "I rather think *that* man may himself believe what he said." Lodgment of moral ideas is, however, better made by the Socratic method, and indirectly a religious or moral topic treated discursively, or by conversation between two competent conversationalists in presence of the prisoners, or discussed *pro* and *con* by speakers and auditors, has proved the most efficient method. Too bald style of talk about God and goodness obstructs the aim. Prisoners instinctively close their minds against such pulpit ministrations. But when such topics are indirectly presented, their minds remain more open and receptive. Wonder is so akin to worship that to excite it leads on to self-discovery of high ideas, which is infinitely better than simply to be told about them. I shall not soon forget the evident religious impressiveness of three Sunday-morning talks to prisoners by a preacher broad-minded enough to omit for the time the common devotional items of Scripture reading, prayer, and singing from the service. The topics were: "A Morning in My Garden;" "An Evening with the Stars;" and "The Ocean—A Voyage Thereon." Another, on another occasion, by a teacher—perhaps the most powerful religious discourse of all I have known—was entitled "The Seen and Unseen"—the latest science on these subjects. In none of the above-named addresses was there any mention by name or direct allusion to the Deity; yet, throughout each and all of them the thought obsessed our minds.

Professor Henderson well says that the teacher of a character school in prison, if he is to be of any real use as educator of moral sense, must himself have insight into the *universal*. But he should not ostentatiously proclaim it; rather let the prisoners feel and find it for themselves.

Z. R. BROCKWAY.

ELMIRA, N. Y.

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*A History of Matrimonial Institutions, Chiefly in England and the United States; with an Introductory Analysis of the Literature and the Theories of Primitive Marriage and the Family.* By GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD, PH.D., Professorial Lecturer in the University of Chicago. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1904. 3 vols. Pp. xv + 473; 497; 449. \$10.

THIS work is veritably a *magnum opus*. No work of similar scope has heretofore been attempted, and Dr. Howard has carried

out his plan with great ability and conscientiousness—evidently at the cost of an almost inestimable amount of labor.

As a preliminary to the study of the history of marriage in historical times Part I is devoted to the analysis and discussion of the theories of the origin of marriage and the family. This discussion is designed to serve as a background to the more special studies of marriage in England and the United States, but it cannot be ignored by specialists. Its value is increased also by the very full bibliographical notes preceding each chapter.

Part II, "Matrimonial Institutions in England," is the best and most accessible treatment of old English wife-purchase, the rise of ecclesiastical marriage, the rise of civil marriage, and the history of separation and divorce in England. A vast amount of literature on the subject of marriage has been digested. The bibliographical notes are continued in the section (and throughout the book), and the whole forms an introduction to the most important and original portion of the work—Part III, "Matrimonial Institutions in the United States." In this part the writer does a great deal of pioneer work of the highest value. He goes directly to the sources, making exhaustive use of the records of the colonial and provincial courts, the publications of historical societies, and the various compilations of statutes. Much of the material used in this section was consulted in manuscript form. The marriage customs of New England and of the southern and middle colonies are dealt with in an intimate and thoroughgoing manner, and this portion of the book is very fascinating reading, surpassing, without a doubt, the historical romances dealing with the same period. The history of divorce in the American colonies is treated in chap. xv, marriage legislation in the United States from 1776 to the end of 1903 is treated in chap. xvi, and divorce legislation for the same period in chap. xvii. From one standpoint—that of the reformer—these last chapters, and the last chapter of all—"Problems of Marriage and the Family,"—are the most important ones in the work.

The anxious attention of the legal and social reformer is being especially directed to the character of our state legislation regarding marriage and divorce. To him therefore it is hoped the last three chapters may prove helpful. Summaries of statutes as they stood at particular dates have indeed appeared. The digest contained in the government *Report* is of great value for the time of its compilation; but no attempt seems ever to have been made to provide a systematic historical record. In these chapters—the result of

several years' labor—the laws of all the states and territories enacted since the Revolution have been analyzed with some regard to details. (Preface.)

A very valuable and commendable feature of Dr. Howard's great work is the bibliography of marriage appended to Vol. III, comprising 138 pages, and the most complete published. There are in addition a case index, and an excellent subject index.

It would be difficult to name a recent work which is of so great interest at once to the historian, to the sociologist, and to the man of law as this one. We predict also that it will appeal strongly to the intelligent public.

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WILLIAM I. THOMAS.

*Organized Labor, Its Problems, Purposes and Ideals, and the Present and Future of American Wage Earners.* By JOHN MITCHELL. Philadelphia: American Book and Bible House, 1903. Pp. 436.

AFTER the works of Webb, Ely, Wright, Lloyd, Levasseur, Brooks, and others, it is difficult to make any new contributions to the descriptions of trade unions. Only when Mr. Mitchell touches the anthracite coal strike are we taken behind the scenes and made witnesses of the inner working of a great union under trial. But even the repetition of old material comes with a certain directness and sense of reality from one who has risen from the ranks of the miners and continues to be identified with them. Almost all the arguments for trade unions are developed and the stock objections met, and all in a candid, intelligent, and judicial temper. Assuming that he is both honest and well informed, the book will remain a primary document for the history of the trade-union movement in America. It will be corrected by criticism and supplemented by writers who bring to the subject more theoretical and historical learning; but economists and social philosophers must derive material from such a mine as this, if they seek to understand and explain the movement of the wage-earners.

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C. R. HENDERSON.

*Getting a Living.* By GEORGE L. BOLEN. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1903. Pp. 769.

MR. BOLEN tells us his views of elementary economics, trade unions, and all the proposed methods of improving the lot of wage-workers. The form of treatment is not systematic in the academic